

Short Communication

A New Record of the Monotypic *Harmandia* (Olacaceae) from East Kalimantan, Indonesia

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Harmandia mekongensis (Olacaceae) is reported as a first record from East Kalimantan, Indonesia. In Borneo, this species has been known only twice from Sabah, Malaysia. Its morphological and ethnobotanical notes are provided.

Key words: Borneo, distribution, East Kalimantan, *Harmandia*, Olacaceae

The monotypic genus *Harmandia* Pierre ex Baill. (Olacaceae) is characterized by a persistent enlarged fleshy calyx in fruit. The only species *Harmandia mekongensis* Pierre ex Baill. has been reported from Indochina, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo, but it is apparently rare in each area (Sleumer 1984). In Borneo, the species was collected only twice in Keningau and Nabawan, Sabah (Sleumer 1984, Lesmay Tipot 1995). During ethnobotanical fieldwork in East Kalimantan, Indonesia, the first author collected a fruiting specimen of this genus in dipterocarp forest along Sungai Lurah, which is a branch of the Bahau River (Fig. 1). We identified the specimen as *Harmandia mekongensis*. Here, we report the species as a first record from East Kalimantan.

The drupe is erroneously described to be connate with the calyx at the base in some descriptions (Baillon 1889, Sleumer 1984, Lesmay Tipot 1995) probably because of an accurate but misleading illustration attached to the type specimen from Laos (*F. J. Harmand* 1322 [L, photo!]). By observing the photo of the type specimen, however,

we found that the drupe was enveloped by the calyx at the base but not adnate to it.

On the other hand, King (1895) described *Harmandia kunstleri*, which was reduced to a synonym of *H. mekongensis* (Sleumer 1980), on the basis of the specimen from Perak, Malay Peninsula as it differs from the Laos specimen in having an urceolate corolla, a larger drupe, and a calyx that is less enveloping the drupe at the base. The drupe is also not strongly enveloped by the calyx in a specimen from Sumatra (*de Wilde & de Wilde-Duyffjes* 19435 [KYO!]). The East Kalimantan specimen is matched to the Sumatra specimen in the calyx morphology (Fig. 2).

Measurements of the leaves, fruit, and calyx of the East Kalimantan specimen are almost within previous descriptions (Baillon 1889, Pierre 1892, King 1895, Gagnepain 1911, Ridley 1922, Whitmore 1972, Sleumer 1984, Lesmay Tipot 1995). The leaves are 5.7–10 by 3.0–4.4 cm, the petioles are 4–6 mm long, the matured drupe is 3.5–3.9 by 2.0–2.1 cm, and the calyx is 7–11.5 cm across

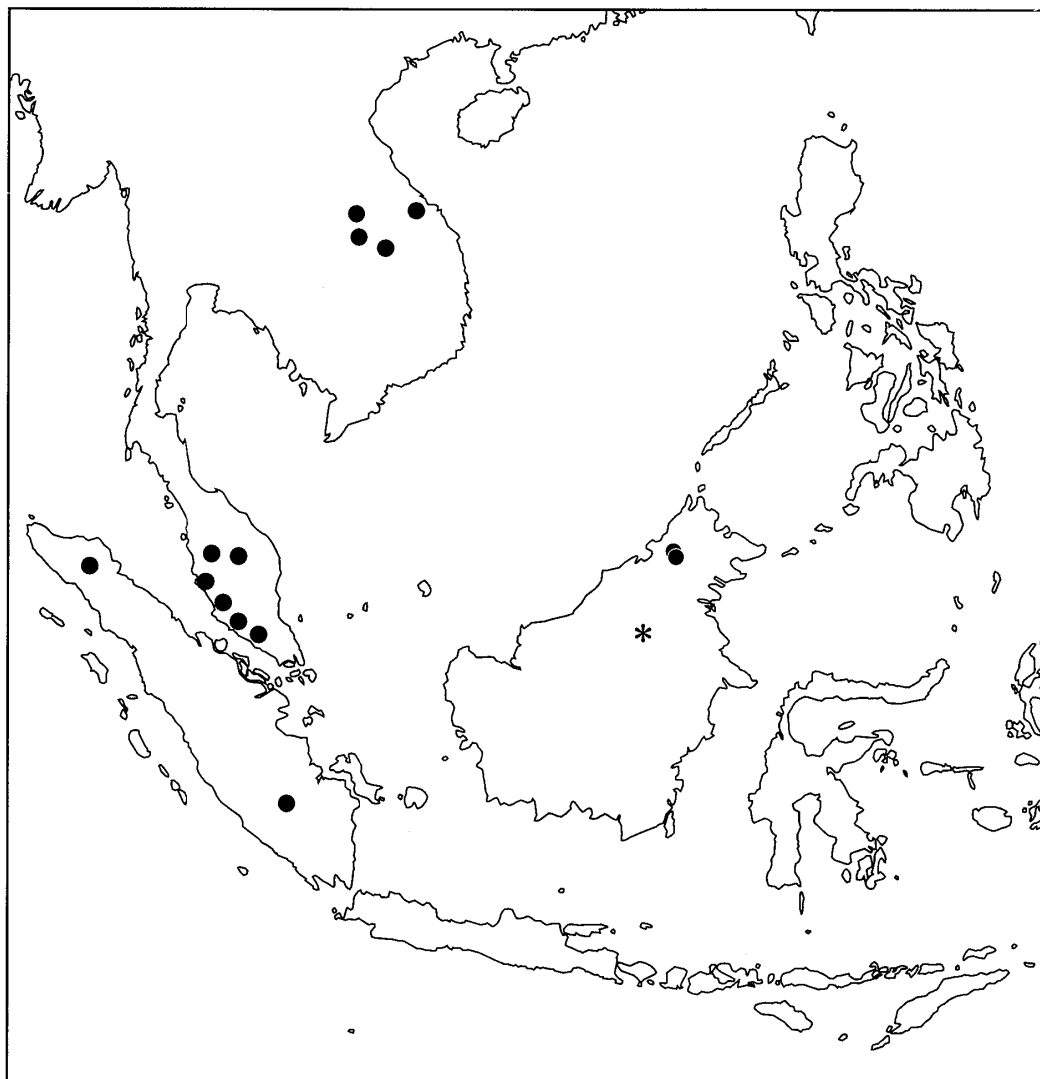


FIG. 1. Distribution of *Harmandia mekongensis*. Solid circle: previously reported localities; asterisk: Lurah, a new locality in East Kalimantan. (Modified after Sleumer [1984].)

(in the previous descriptions, leaves: 5-9 by 2.5-5 cm; petiole: 3-13 mm, drupe: 2.5-4 by 1.3-2 cm; calyx: 5-11 cm across).

A local informant of the Penan Benalui reported a vernacular name *Pejeneneu' malui* for the plant. According to the informant, the timber is very hard and used for blowpipes.

Harmandia mekongensis Pierre *ex* Bail., Bull. Soc. Linn, Paris 2: 770 (1889).

H. kunstleri King, J. As. Soc. Beng. Part 2. 64: 100 (1895).

EAST KALIMANTAN: Kayan-Mentarang National

Park, Malinau, Pujungan, Long Belaka, along Sungai Lurah, 2°41'N. 115°43'E., c. 350 m alt., in matured dipterocarp forest, on slope, tree c. 10 m tall, bark grayish-brown, longitudinally fissured, wood cream, matured drupe purple-black, calyx orange-pink, 11 Nov. 2004, Koizumi 1411 (BO, KYO).

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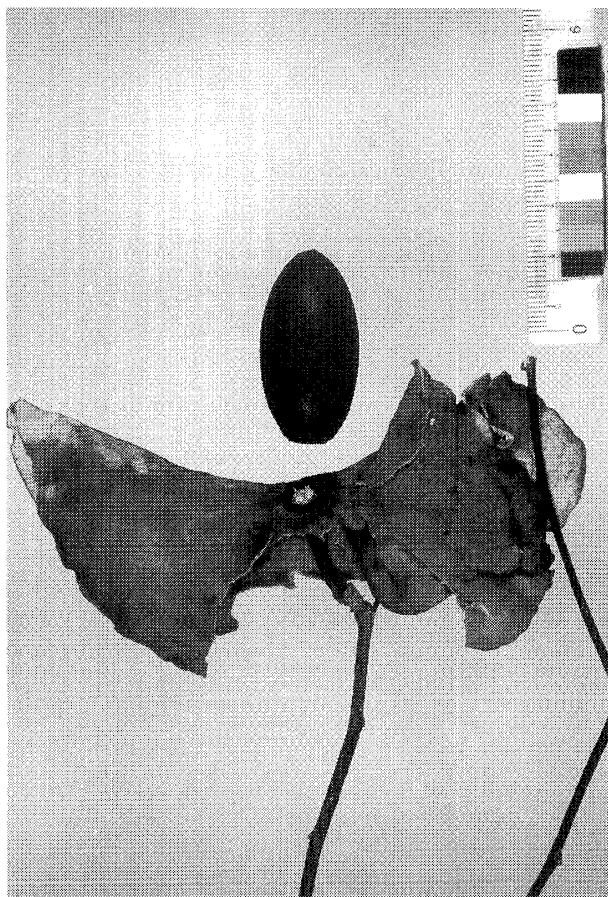


FIG. 2. Fruit and calyx of *Harmandia mekongensis* (Koizumi 1411).

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